



Borough of Scarborough

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1949

BY

J. STOKOE
M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

including

Annual Report
of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

SCARBOROUGH
G. R. MARSHALL & SON (1946), 14 St. Nicholas Street

**BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

STAFF.


Medical Officer of Health	}	J. STOKOE, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
District Medical Officer of Health, No. 10	.....	
District of the North Riding County Council.	.....	
Divisional School Medical Officer	}	ELIZABETH R. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer, Cross Lane Hospital, Scarborough.	.....	
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	}	ELIZABETH R. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officer	.....	

Chief Sanitary Inspector	.....	.....	R. H. STEPHENSON, M.R.San. I., M.S.I.A., Cert.M.I.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors	.....	}	G. TRINDER, Cert.R.S.I.
	.....		WM. McLENNAN, Cert.R.S.I., Cert. M.I.
	.....		C. HARRISON, Cert.R.S.I., Cert.M.I.
Sanitary Inspectors' Assistant	.....	.....	C. ANTHONY.

Superintendent Medical Baths and Public Slipper Baths	}	T. W. WILD, M.C.S.P.
		

Chief Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	*WILLIAM C. TOFT.
Clerks	*Miss K. BURTON. DEREK Y. HARRISON.

* Part-time Corporation and part-time County Council from 5th July, 1948.



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
SCARBOROUGH.

August, 1950.

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1949.

Although the estimated population of the Borough for mid-1949, submitted by the Office of the Registrar-General, showed a decrease of 800 compared with last year's figure, there has been a general upward trend during the last few years. The Birth Rate of 14.3 per 1,000 population was lower than that of the three previous years and the Crude Death Rate of 15.6 per 1,000 population, although higher than in 1948, was the same as in 1946 and 1947. The Infantile Mortality Rate (49.1), the Neo-natal Death Rate (31.7) and the Still-birth Rate (35.3) all showed upward fluctuations in 1949. The commonest causes of death, Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System (53.6%) and Cancer (13.62%) are in keeping for a population, an appreciable proportion of whom, have elected to spend their years of retirement at a seaside resort. Tuberculosis caused 20 deaths or 2.9% of the total; Measles, of the common infectious diseases, led to the death of one child. No death was attributed to child birth.

The Borough boundaries were not altered during 1949, but, as the Corporation have had to acquire land outside their area upon which to build a New Council House Estate, it is clear that an extension of boundaries is now justified. Coupled with this view are the facts that the population of the town has steadily increased since the end of the war and that the number of inhabited houses has risen progressively in each of the last four years.

Unhappily, little progress towards relieving the housing shortage can be reported.

Great as is the need for new schools and institutions of various sorts, I am one of those who subscribe to the view that higher priority should be given in the next few years to providing homes for the people. The plight of those driven to live in sub-standard houses or combined rooms, needs no emphasis; the difficulties of the young family compelled to seek accommodation with relations, often associated with incompatibility and restrictions, are fully appreciated. But what of the more remote effects of unsuitable housing conditions? How much irritation and intolerance so noticeable to-day is due to frustration and the lack of a sense of security among those unable to find homes of their own? Can delinquency be lessened by relieving anxiety and discontent over housing conditions? Can we expect the principles of clean food handling to be applied in households where facilities to practice them are not available and where younger members of the family have not the opportunity to learn them?

No special Clean Food Campaign was introduced in 1949; instead, reliance was placed in the personal approach to food handlers at food preparation premises. The necessity for cleanliness in all matters connected with food-handling has long been the concern of your Health Department, much of whose energies, during the past year, were concentrated upon regular and searching inspections of restaurant, cafe, hotel and canteen kitchens, to which reference is made in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report. Where shortcomings were noted, co-operation by proprietors and staff was the

rule, but it should not be forgotten that the risks of food-poisoning occur just as readily in the home as at public eating places. That the public are realising the need for strict cleanliness in this sphere is all to the good, for food-poisoning can be avoided by the constant application of what, after all, should be ordinary everyday cleanly practices—the use of clean implements and utensils, proper food storage, elimination of flies, care in the preparation of made-up foods and remainders and not least, thorough hand washing. This does not imply that the standard of food-hygiene in Scarborough is bad, for such is not the case.

For the fifth consecutive year, Scarborough can claim to have been free from Diphtheria, a record of which the town may well be proud. The Council will be interested to learn that the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme which they introduced and which they pursued with vigour for many years—and to which the town's freedom from Diphtheria can be attributed—is being continued under the changed administration.

By adapting the former Out-Patients' Hall of the Old Hospital in Friarsway, the Borough Council were able to supply a need to the public in the shape of a Corporation Slipper Baths Establishment. Although public support was a little slow at first, at the time of preparing this report—the height of the summer season—attendances were exceeding 500 weekly. A description of the baths and sketch plan appear in the body of the report.

In brief, Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen, I am able to report to you that the general state of health of the townspeople was satisfactory during the year under review.

Acknowledgement is made in the following pages to those who have assisted in preparing this report. In addition I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for the guidance and encouragement; to Mr. Stephenson, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his ready co-operation; and to Mr. Toft, the Chief Clerk, for his valuable assistance throughout the year.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. STOKOE,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

No alterations in the Borough Boundaries took place during the year under review.

The following is a summary of the statistics and social conditions :—

	1949.
Population (mid-year 1949)	44,070
Marriages during 1949	453
Marriage rate, per 1,000 population	10.3
Marriage rate, England and Wales	17.0
Birth rate per 1,000 population	14.3
Birth rate per 1,000 population, England and Wales	16.7
Death rate per 1,000 population	15.6
Death rate per 1,000 population, England and Wales	11.7
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births	49.1
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births, England and Wales	32.0
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	31.7
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births	35.2
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births, England and Wales	23.0
Number of inhabited houses including flats (December, 1949)	13,243
Number of uninhabited houses	68
Rateable value, 1949	£525,359
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,145
Number of new houses built 1949	28
Hours of bright sunshine	1572.8
(On 21st June, 1949, 15 hours bright sunshine were recorded)	
Total rainfall	19.66 ins.
Prevailing wind	West

Unemployment :—

Maximum total on the Unemployment Register

Male, 948 ; Female, 319

(A) VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate for mid-1949 is 44,070, a decrease of 800 compared with the figure for 1948.

BIRTHS.

Nine hundred and fifty-eight births took place in the Borough in 1949. Of these 654 were related to Borough residents.

<i>Total Births.</i>			<i>Live.</i>		<i>Still.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Legitimate .....	.....	278	297	13	7		595
Illegitimate .....	.....	22	34	3	0		59
		—	—	—	—		—
		300	331	16	7		654
		—	—	—	—		—
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population							14.3
Birth Rate per 1,000, England and Wales							16.7

DEATHS.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Deaths from all causes	309	380	689
Death rate per 1,000 population .....	.....	.....	15.6
Death rate adjusted .....	.....	.....	12.2
Death Rate adjusted (England and Wales) per 1,000 population .....	.....	.....	11.7

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	14	4
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1
Measles	—	1
Influenza	1	1
Cancer of mouth and oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	3	7
Cancer of the stomach and duodenum	8	6
Cancer of the Breast	—	9
Cancer of all other sites	31	30
Diabetes	1	3
Intracranial vascular lesions	33	49
Heart Diseases	112	171
Other diseases of circulatory system	12	11
Bronchitis	15	8
Pneumonia	8	13
Other respiratory diseases	3	5
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	2
Diarrhoea, under two years	1	1
Appendicitis	2	1
Other digestive diseases	6	7
Nephritis	15	14
Premature birth	6	2
Congenital malformation ; birth injuries ; or infantile diseases	8	3
Suicide	2	3
Road Traffic accidents	1	1
Other violent causes	2	7
All other causes	22	20
	309	380

INQUESTS.

The Borough Coroner held inquests during the year on 24 deaths, including 3 visitors :—

<i>Age at death.</i>		<i>Causes of death.</i>	
Under 1 year	1	Accident	16
1 to 4 years	1	Suicide	6
5 to 14 years	—	Diseases of heart and circulation	—
15 to 24 years	4	Cerebral haemorrhage	—
25 to 64 years	6	Other causes	2
65 years and over	12		

Thirty-one deaths were certified by the Coroner after post-mortem examination without inquest.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Thirty-one infants died before reaching their first birthdays; of these twenty did not survive the first month of life. Twenty-three babies were Still-born. More details concerning the thirty-one deaths of infants appear in the following table :—

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Under One month.</i>	<i>One Month to 1 year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Prematurity	8	—	8
Congenital Defects; Birth Injury	7	1	8
Broncho-pneumonia	—	7	7
Haemorrhagic Diseases of new-born	3	—	3
Measles with Congenital defect	—	1	1
Enteritis	—	1	1
Bronchitis	—	1	1
Accidental	1	—	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	20	11	31
	—	—	—

(B) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications of infectious diseases received during the year were :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Scarlet Fever.....	29	35
Whooping Cough.....	118	144
Measles	264	275
Enteric Fever	—	1
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	1
Erysipelas	—	4
Infantile Paralysis	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	6
	—	—
	413	466
	—	—

No serious outbreak occurred in 1949, but Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough were much more prevalent than last year. The character of these illnesses was fortunately mild, but Measles was reported as a contributory cause of the death of one person. Many Scarlet Fever patients were admitted to the Local Isolation Hospital, but it is neither practical nor desirable that all patients suffering from Whooping Cough or Measles, should be nursed in hospital; it is the practice for follow-up visits to be made, usually by a Health Visitor, whose purpose is to guide parents on nursing in the homes and particularly, in steps to be adopted to prevent spread of the disease. The sources of infection of the two instances of Enteric infection were not discovered. Infantile Paralysis occurred in two patients, both of whom, after treatment at the Local Isolation Hospital, were transferred to an Orthopaedic Hospital. No case of Diphtheria was reported.

(C) MISCELLANEOUS.

i.—MEDICAL BATHS.

The Superintendent of the Medical Baths submitted the following report on the work of this Department during the year :—

The Establishment continues to supply a demand by visitors and residents for skilled physical treatment and is afforded an encouraging measure of support by the medical profession.

The post-war increase in the Turkish Bath habit continues undiminished.

A diminution in the number of patients attending for physiotherapeutic treatment is now apparent. This is no doubt due to the advent of the

National Health Service, which has caused a somewhat natural reluctance on the part of some potential patients to pay for a service which can now be obtained gratis at the local hospitals.

TURKISH BATHS.

Ladies	2667				
Men	1428				
						4095	£979	5	6

MEDICATED BATHS.

	1442		£196	3	6
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PHYSIOPHERAPY.

	5468		£1475	5	0
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U.V.R. CLINICS.

Infants	1305				
School Age		3002				
Employees		671				
						4978	£150	15	0

CHIROPODY

	298		£74	10	0
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REFRESHMENTS

	—		£204	5	4
						16281	£3080	4	4

ii.—CORPORATION SLIPPER BATHS. (See plan on page 10).

The Corporation’s new Slipper Baths were made available to the public in September. The conversion of the Out-patients’ hall of the former hospital in Friarsway was carried out by the Borough Engineer’s Department. The following extract from a report by the Medical Baths Superintendent offers a description of the new establishment, viz. :—

“ The utilitarian aspect has been softened by installation of attractive lighting equipment and the use of suitable furniture ; the fittings of pleasing appearance, the colour scheme of blue and cream, and the hanging of pictures in the Waiting Rooms and Entrance Hall has further assisted to give the establishment an air of comfort in spite of its lacking the palatial exterior and spacious foyer common to most public baths.

The premises consist of an entrance hall, containing a ticket office, leading into male and female Waiting Rooms and thence into the appropriate sections. Each section has six slipper baths in individual unroofed cubicles. The bath is enclosed and has a small tiled surround ; a wooden stool, clothes hooks, towel rail and rubber bath mat combine the furnishings. The male side is provided with two shower baths ; the female, with hair washing facilities including electric hand-driers. There are also toilets and store rooms. At the rear of the building is a boiler room and fuel bunker. The baths have a good natural light from the glass roof. Ventilation is controlled by two exhaust fans and several wall ventilators ; heating, by a continuous steam pipe set about 8ft. high round the walls, in which position it tends to minimise condensation, a matter also controlled by the application on the walls of an anti-condensation paint. The two Attendants employed are fully capable of handling the winter volume of trade, but it may be that the influx of visitors during the summer season will necessitate the engaging of extra staff to deal with the office duties involved.

The response of the Public to the facilities provided has been encouraging, so far the average attendance per week has been in the region of

250, which is higher than had been expected during the winter months, in fact, the weekly bath has become almost a social event in the lives of a good many townspeople. The need of bathing facilities is exemplified in the case of one young mother who turns up with regularity each Friday night, places her five children in the bath together, and proceeds to give them a good tubbing.

Charges at the Slipper Baths are as follows :—

Bath—6d.

Bath, with soap—7d.

Bath, with soap and towel—9d. .

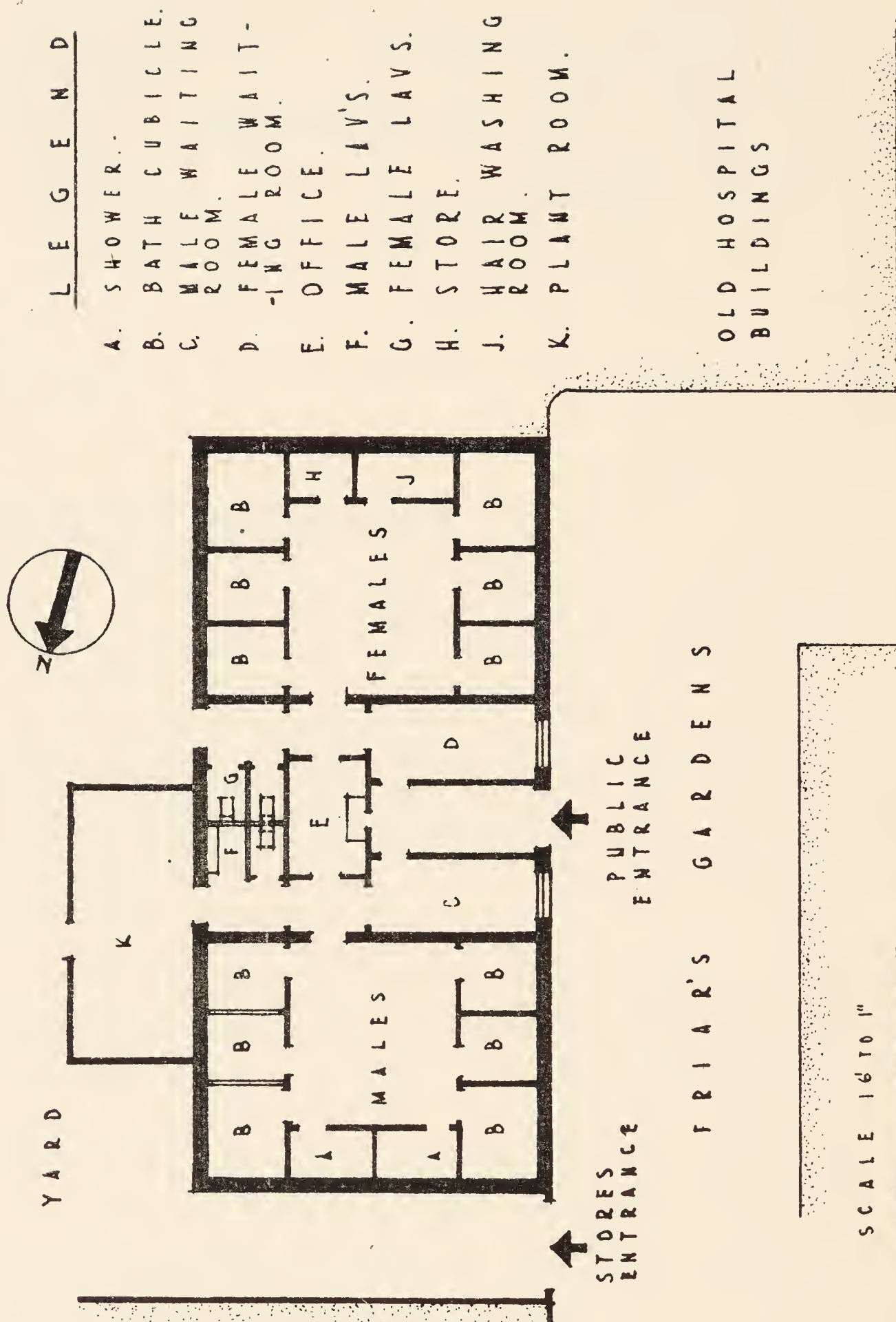
Shower Bath—3d.

SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1949, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1949. .

No. of Baths—3,719.

Income—£112 11s. 3d.

BO ROUGH SCA RBOROUGH:
PUBLIC SLIPPERBATHS:



iii.—WATER SUPPLIES.

The Borough and Water Engineer kindly prepared the following account for inclusion in this Annual Report :—

During the three holiday months the filters and pumping mains were used to their full capacity. A start has been made on the scheme for additional pumping main from Irton Waterworks to Scarborough and additional filters will be constructed at the source at Irton.

There is a piped supply throughout the Borough of Scarborough and in the villages of Cayton, Seamer and Irton, and the new roads at Eastfield for Scarborough Corporation future housing in the Parish of Seamer.

Samples are taken from consumers' taps in different parts of the area of supply, generally four times a week, and these have proved uniformly satisfactory with the exception of a few cases from Top Mount Reservoir. This was a case where rainwater was found to be penetrating from the roof of the reservoir and the organisms detected were of non-faecal types. Extensive repairs have been carried out to the roof of Top Mount Reservoir during the year which appear to have been successful. The following tables show the results of examinations of water at the Irton and Cayton Bay Pumping Stations :—

IRTON

	No. of Examina- tions (1)	No. of colonies on agar in 3 days at 22c. (2)	No. of colonies on agar in 2 days at 37c. (3)	No. of coliform organisms in 100 c.c. (4)	Presence of bacillus welchii in 250 c.c. (5)
Unfiltered water	7	2—94	9—40	17—180	Absent
Filtered water (Before chlorination)	7	17—52	6—21	4—35	Absent

CAYTON BAY

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Filtered Water (Before chlorination)	6	7—49	3—22	Nil—5	Absent

Chemical examination of the waters at the above pumping stations have been made showing practically no variation and proving uniformly satisfactory.

Scarborough water does not show plumbo-solvent properties.

TREATMENT

At Irton Waterworks the water is coagulated, filtered through rapid gravity filters and chorinated.

The water from Cayton Bay Pumping Station is sterilized by chloramine.

Number of dwellinghouses supplied from Public Water Mains—13,348.

Number of premises supplied from stand pipes :—

- (a) In the Borough (serving 60 homes) 24
- (b) Out of the Borough (serving 37 cottages) 13

SUMMARY

Samples from consumers' taps for bacteriological examination :—

105 satisfactory.

6 unsatisfactory.

Samples from Top Mount Reservoir :—

82 satisfactory.

32 unsatisfactory.

These are in the nature of works tests which account for the disproportionately high number taken during the year.

iv.—HOUSING.

The Corporation erected 12 new houses in the Borough during the year and 16 were erected privately. In addition to this the Corporation contracted for the erection of 244 houses at the Eastfield Estate and some are, at the time of this report, in occupation with, others becoming ready to be occupied weekly. No temporary houses were erected.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Act, 1936 or Housing Act, 1936)	1396
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1586
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1936	8
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	8
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	82

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL

NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	94
---	----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	298
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	62
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.—Proceedings under Section 11, and Section 13, of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV, OVERCROWDING.

A. (1) Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at the end of the year	....	254
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	....	331
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	....	1248
B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	....	25
C. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	....	17
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	....	67

v.—LABORATORY FACILITIES.

A comprehensive laboratory service is provided by Hull Public Health Laboratory under the direction of Dr. Greening. Reports upon specimens of Public Health importance—water, milk, ice-cream, food-stuffs and specimens of human origin—are forwarded without charge to Local Authorities.

vi.—VENEREAL DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Treatment of these conditions at Hospitals and clinics is administered by Regional Hospital Boards ; follow-up and After-Care work are conducted by Local Health Authorities. Locally, Leeds Regional Hospital Board specialist Medical Officers hold sessions as indicated below, while the North Riding County Council employs one Health Visitor for supervision of patients at home and provides an After-Care Service for tuberculosis cases by arrangement with the Scarborough Council of Social Services.

Tuberculosis—Scarborough Hospital—Wednesdays at 2.0 p.m.
Fridays at 10.0 a.m. and 2.0 p.m.

MEN.

Venereal Diseases—St. Mary's Hospital—Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.—3.30 p.m.
6.0 p.m.—7.0 p.m.

WOMEN.

Thursdays, 10.0 a.m.—11.30 a.m.
4.0 p.m.—5.30 p.m.

vi.—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Under Section 50 of this Act Local Authorities have the duty “to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in their area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the authority.”

During 1949 the Borough Council undertook the responsibility of burying the bodies of four persons where it appeared that no suitable arrangements had been made.

Section 47 of the Act describes machinery whereby in certain instances, Local Authorities may apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for the removal, to suitable premises, of persons in need of care and attention. The Council were not called upon to exercise these powers during 1949.

(D) ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report detailing the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1949.

The Report shows that a good deal of effort has been made throughout the year to maintain a high standard of hygiene in food premises. Every kind of business dealing in food or drinks has been thoroughly inspected and recorded, and a great deal of improvement has been brought about. The most difficult premises are invariably the smaller types where space is very limited and there is often little or no warehouse room.

The acute shortage of dwellinghouses creates increasing difficulties in many ways. There are a considerable number of premises which should be demolished and must be represented at the earliest opportunity. In the meantime only the most urgent matters can be dealt with in order to prolong the life of the property until families can be rehoused.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Complaints investigated	1051
Inspections of houses and premises (general)	2950
Re-inspections and re-visits of houses and premises (general)	1167
Inspections made under Housing Act, 1936	62
" " under Factories and Workshops Act, 1937	242
" " of bakehouses	162
" " under Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Ice Cream)	652
" " " " " " (Restaurants)	591
" " " " " " (Other foods prepared)	171
" " under Public Health (Meat Regulations) (1924)	309
" " " Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 and Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	382
" " at slaughterhouse	656
" " of Market and Fish Piers	143
" " of shipping	79
" " under Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919	2775
" " of common lodging houses	55
" " of Public Lavatories	131
" " of tents, vans and sheds	11
Drains tested	138
Visits <i>re</i> enquiries into infectious cases	62

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal notices (Public Health Act, 1936)	331
" " (Housing Act, 1936)	—
Statutory notices (Public Health Act, 1936)	53
" " (Housing Act, 1936)	—
" " (Factories Act, 1938)	1

SUMMARY IN DETAIL OF WORK CARRIED OUT AFTER THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Drains unstopped and repaired, etc.	28
Water closets repaired, lighted and ventilated	11
Slopstones repaired or renewed	6
Houses and scullery roofs repaired	24
Skylights repaired or renewed	1
Eavespouts and fallspouts repaired	16
Damp walls treated with damp resisting material	9
External walls repointed, rendered or repaired	1
House floors repaired	18
Doors and door jambs repaired	2
Windows and other woodwork repaired	5
Walls and ceilings plastered and attic ceilings underdrawn	34
Yards and passages re-paved or asphalted	65
Rat infested premises dealt with	5
Yards and passages cleansed	2
Cooking ranges repaired	6
Accumulations removed	12
Dirty premises cleansed	44
Overcrowding abated	—
Want of sub-floor ventilation	—
Smoke nuisances abated	—

There were one hundred and forty-seven notices outstanding on the books at the end of the year. In the majority of instances, the work was either in hand or the orders had been given for the work to be done.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There was one registered common lodging house. The number of beds occupied was as follows :—

Men	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5284
Women	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Children	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

The general conditions of cleanliness have been good.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There were three offensive trade businesses established enumerated as follows :—

Gut Scrapers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tripe boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

All were conducted satisfactorily.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926 and REGULATIONS, 1949.

Frequent inspections have been made of all registered dairies and cowsheds and a large number of milk samples were taken for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. The supervision of dairy farms was taken over on 1st October, 1949 by Government Departments.

A very large proportion of the milk sold within the Borough is now either Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Cowkeepers and purveyors of milk on the register were as follows :—

Cowkeepers (at September 30th)	....	....	....	....	7
Wholesale dealers	....	....	....	....	12
Retail purveyors who retail within the Borough but reside outside	....	....	....	....	5
Number of registered dairies	....	....	....	....	32
Purveyors of bottled milk only	....	....	....	....	12

During the year seven dairymen discontinued business.

A total number of three hundred and eighty-two inspections were made.

SAMPLES PROCURED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

No. of samples taken	Article.	Result of examination.	
253	Undesignated Milk	B. Coli absent from 1/100 c.c.	131
		B. Coli present in 1/100 c.c.	122
		Low Bacteria count	186
		High bacteria count	67
104	T.T. Milk	Satisfied prescribed test	78
		Failed to satisfy prescribed test	26
30	Pasteurised Milk	Satisfied prescribed test	30
		Failed to satisfy prescribed test	—
47	Designated and undesignated milks	Biological—Negative for T.B.	45
		Biological—Positive for T.B.	2

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1936-1949.

The number of licences issued to use the Special Designations was as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested	....	....	....	....	....	12
Accredited	....	....	....	....	....	—
Pasteurised	....	....	....	....	....	6

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1933.

Ninety-one samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, as under :—

Article.	Genuine.	Not of the nature and substance of the article demanded.	Total.
Milk	69	9	78
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	—	1
Butter	1	—	1
Cheese	1	—	1
Margarine	1	—	1
Pork Sausage	2	—	2
Beef Sausage	3	1	4
Ice Cream	2	—	2
Tinned Crayfish	1	—	1
Totals	81	10	91

Article and sample No.	Adulteration	Action taken
Milk 7	Contained 2·8% of extraneous water	Same source. Letter of caution sent by Town Clerk
Milk 9		
Milk 10		
Milk 20	Contained 20·1% of extraneous water	Further samples proved satisfactory
Milk 21		
Beef Sausage 22	Deficient in meat content	Same source. Further samples proved satisfactory
Milk 32	Abstraction of 6·6% of fatty solids	Letter of caution sent by Town Clerk
Milk 42	Abstraction of 11·0% of fatty solids	Referred to North Riding Inspector
Milk 57	Abstraction of 10·0% of fatty solids	Referred to North Riding Inspector
Milk 78	Contained proportion of formaldehyde	Referred to Medical Officer of Health for East Riding of Yorks.
		Further samples proved satisfactory

PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

There were one hundred and nine premises registered for the preparation of food and one hundred and seventy-one visits of inspection were made. In several instances the attention of the proprietor was called to neglect regarding food salvage and refuse bins, these were rectified immediately. All premises were otherwise found to be very clean and well kept.

PREMISES USED FOR MANUFACTURE AND/OR SALE OF ICE CREAM.

There were one hundred and eight registered premises, of which nineteen were for the manufacture of ice cream, the remainder were registered for the sale only of this commodity.

The Heat Treatment Regulations were carried out and a great deal of attention was given by this Department to ensure a high standard of cleanliness. A total of six hundred and fifty-two inspections were made and during the year one hundred and ninety-one samples were taken and submitted to the Laboratory with the following results :—

Provisional Grade I	52
“ “ II	34
“ “ III	33
“ “ IV	72

MEAT INSPECTION.

Slaughter of animals for food is carried out at the Government Slaughter-house, Wrea Lane. The premises are situated in the middle of the town and are not easy of access ; although old and badly arranged, some improvements have been made and they are clean and well run by the present Manager.

MEAT REGULATIONS.

Three hundred and nine inspections were made of shops and stores where meat was kept and stored. The premises as a whole were found to be clean and well kept, apart from an occasional lapse regarding waste bins.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following articles, being unfit for human food, have been surrendered by the owners for the purpose of destruction :

Articles	Tons	cwts.	sts.	lbs.
55 beast carcasses	10	2	7	7
47 Sheep carcasses	—	16	7	9
10 Calf carcasses	—	4	—	5
10 Pig carcasses	—	13	1	2
Beast offal	10	3	4	1
Sheep offal	—	9	7	3
Calf offal	—	2	7	10
Pig offal	—	6	—	12
Beef	1	2	—	9
Mutton	—	—	5	8
Pork	—	—	5	6
Fruit	6	8	1	—
Various foods	6	7	—	7
Total	36	18	1	9

All condemned meat and offal was removed and rendered down for commercial tallow.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	2449	529	2184	9742	476
Number inspected	2449	529	2814	9742	476
All diseases except tuber- culosis. Whole carcasses condemned	7	23	10	47	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned....	516	48	24	90	45
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	21·0%	9·26%	1·09%	0·92%	9·45%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	3	22	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned....	168	68	1	—	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6·86%	12·85%	0·04%	—	3·15%

FOOD HYGIENE.

In order to be assured that all reasonable precautions are being taken and that the highest possible standard is maintained in all premises where food is handled, a concentrated effort has been made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

It was decided that the middle of the holiday season would be an appropriate time to organise a thorough inspection throughout the Borough. Accordingly, on one day in the middle of June, 121 inspections were made at random of a variety of premises, which was intended to indicate the condition of a cross section of the food traders. The result is tabulated in table " A." A further 257 inspections were made during July and August of cooked meat establishments, licensed premises and wet fish shops. The standards of hygiene are shown in tables " B," " C," " D " and " E " respectively.

<i>Type of Business.</i> <i>No. visited.</i>		TABLE " A." <i>Conditions found.</i>		<i>% of total.</i>	
Grocers, Cafes	121	Very good	84	70% approx.	
Butchers, Fruiterers		Fair	31	25% „	
Confectioners, etc.		Unsatisfactory	6	5% „	
		TABLE " B."			
Butchers and	70	Very good	64	91% „	
Cooked Meat Shops		Fair	6	8% „	
		Unsatisfactory	None	—	
		TABLE " C."			
Hotels and	76	Very good	70	92% „	
Public Houses		Fair	6	7% „	
		Unsatisfactory	None	—	
		TABLE " D."			
Wet Fish Shops	22	Very good	21	95% „	
		Fair	1	4% „	
		Unsatisfactory	None	—	
		TABLE " E."			
Grocers, Butchers,	89	Very good	65	75% „	
Confectioners and		Fair	24	27% „	
Fruiterers		Unsatisfactory	None	—	

In all cases the management was approached and urged to remedy any shortcomings. I am pleased to report that follow-up inspections showed that appropriate action had been taken to put matters right in every case, and the standard of hygiene appreciably raised.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	No. on Register	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (mechanical)	56	167	1	—
Factories (non-mechanical)	80	94	—	—
Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises)	352	1224	11	—
Total	488	1485	12	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	No. of Defects.			
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	9	9	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage to floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	3
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other matters	1	1	—	1
Total	11	11	—	6

OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—				
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1937 (Section 114)				—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Act, 1936, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1937.				
Report of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector				6
Other				1
Underground bakehouse (Sec. 54) in use at the end of the year				2

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Sustained efforts were continued for the destruction of rats and mice. There were four hundred and eighty-two complaints received and two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five inspections made, advice and assistance were given in each instance. The Corporation tip and all allotments were baited monthly and the sewers were baited from time to time.

There were two rodent operatives fully occupied in making a thorough investigation of all premises known to be or suspected of harbouring rats. Their services have proved to be of good value in finding the points of entrance and thus making it possible for the premises to be made rat proof. The total number of rats destroyed by the operatives was 7,249. Of this number an estimated kill, after poison baiting was 4,982 (Government formula).

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

	<i>Infested.</i>	<i>Disinfested.</i>
Number of Council Houses	—	—
Number of other houses	4	4

Infested dwelling-houses are treated with sulphur and liquid germicide. All disinfection was carried out by the Local Authority.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
REGINALD H. STEPHENSON,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(F) ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1949 SHIPPING.

The Port of Scarborough is not a food importing Port, nor is there any passenger traffic.

The following Tables are copies of those required to be submitted to the Ministry of Health.

1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE "A."

No.	Ton- nage	No. Inspected		No. reported to be defective	No. of vessels on which def. were remedied	No. of vessels on which defects were found and rep. to Min. of Transport Surveyors	No. of vessels rep. as having or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board
		By the M.O.H.	By the San. Insp.				
Foreign { Steamers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing 15	1648	—	15	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign :	15	—	15	—	—	—	—
Coast- wise { Steamers	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Motor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing 97	2380	—	97	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise	101	—	101	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise	116	—	116	—	—	—	—

2. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE "B" (a) Passenger Traffic during the year.—Nil return.
(b) Cargo Traffic. Nil return.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS Nil return.

3. WATER SUPPLY.

- (1) Source of supply for (a) the port, (b) shipping } Direct supply from
(2) Hydrants and hosepipes. What precautions are taken against contamination } Town mains.
(3) Number of Water boats and their sanitary condition..... Nil.

4. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 AND 1935.

(1) Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health....	Customs Authorities to M.O.H.
(2) Boarding of Vessels on arrival	By Sanitary Inspector
(3) Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention (wireless messages, land signal stations, informations from pilots, Customs Officers etc.)	As at (1).
(4) Mooring stations designed under Article 10 :	
(a) within the docks	One.
(b) outside the docks	Nil.
(5) Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14	Nil.
(6) Experience of working of Article 16.	—
(7) What, if any, arrangements have been made for :—	
(a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination.	None.
(b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles	Health Department.
(c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations	Mission of Seamen.
(d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small Pox and other infectious diseases....	Accommodation provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board.
(e) Ambulance transport	Local Health Authority Ambulance Service.
(f) Supervision of contacts	Medical Officer of Health.
(8) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague	} North Riding Laboratory, Scarborough.
(9) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examinations	
(10) Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment ; also as to the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen	V.D. Clinic at St. Mary's Hospital, Notices displayed.
(11) Arrangements for the interment of dead	By Local Authority.
(12) Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention	— — —

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM VESSELS.

TABLE "C"—Nil return.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.

TABLE "D."—Nil return.

If any case of Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox or Typhus occurred or if plague-infected rats were discovered, or if any severe outbreak of Malaria occurred on an arriving ship during the year, a short account should be given of the steps taken—No case reported.

5. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague :—	
(a) in ships in the port	Specimens submitted to the North Riding Laboratory, Scarborough.
(b) On quays, wharves, warehouses etc., in the vicinity of the port	
(2) Measures taken to prevent passage of rats between ships and the shore	None.
(3) Methods of deratisation of (a) ships, (b) premises in the vicinity of docks or quays	Poisons, trapping.

(4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore	.....	Two rodent operatives employed by the Corporation.
(5) Rat-proofing :—		
(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses etc., rat-proof	.....	Very limited.
(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing :—		
(i) in ships	.....	Defects notified.
(ii) on shore	.....	Regular setting of traps and baits.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE " E."
(1) On Vessels. — Nil return.

TABLE " F."
(2) In docks, quays, wharves and warehouses.

No. of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown	—	2	5	—	7	3	14	—	2	—	—	—	33
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Treated weekly with poison baits.

TABLE " G."
Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "infected " or "suspected " Vessels from plague infected Ports arriving in Port during the year — Nil return.

TABLE " H."
Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.
Nil return.

6. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE " I."
Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected during the year	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British... ..	101	—	—	—
Other Nations	15	—	—	—

7. FOOD INSPECTION.

- (1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940 Not food importation Port.
- (2) **Shell-fish.** Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the P.S.A. stating whether they are in the opinion of the Medical Officer liable to pollution. Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 No Shell-fish layings.
- (3) Number of Samples of Food examined by :—
- (a) Bacteriologist
- Nature of sample. Result of Examination Nil.
- (b) Analyst
- Nature of sample. Result of Examination Nil.

